FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 NOVEMBER 1983

PLO Affairs

Cease-Fire Agreement, Reaction — The Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, issued an official statement in Damascus on 25 November announcing that representatives of the parties to the Palestinian conflict had agreed to a "firm and permanent cease-fire" in northern Lebanon. The statement, which was carried by Damascus radio and SPA, said it was also agreed that Palestinian problems should be solved through dialogue and peaceful means and that all armed Palestinians should leave Tripoli and its environs under the supervision of Tripoli's Higher Coordination Committee, headed by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat subsequently voiced acceptance of the Saudi-Syrian agreement but noted that it requires "speedy discussion of all details," according to Radio Monte Carlo. Both the "Fatah uprising movement" and As-Sa'iqah announced adherence to the Damascus agreement in statements broadcast by Turbul Voice of Palestinian Revolution radio. However, the As-Sa'iqah statement rejected 'Arafat's "suspect interpretation" of it, saying that Palestinian fighters leaving Tripoli should go to the "frontline" with Israel rather than accompany 'Arafat, who should leave "with only his aides," *asá* indicating that the Palestinian forces opposed to 'Arafat intend to remain in northern Lebanon since "no one can force them to leave the Palestinian camps." Sa'id Musa Muragha, one of the Fatah dissident leaders, likewise claimed that the agreement does not apply to the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps, according to Radio Monte Carlo. In Damascus, the Fatah dissidents confirmed their acceptance of the agreement but noted that they had not demanded the departure of Palestinian fighters from Tripoli, Damascus television reported. The Kuwaiti paper *AL ANBA'* indicated that the dissident leaders were unenthusiastic about the agreement and announced their acceptance in response to Syrian pressure, KUNA reported.

Tripoli Military Situation — Tripoli was relatively calm over the weekend despite intermittent clashes as both sides reinforced their positions, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. An Algerian ship unloaded arms for 'Arafat as well as a number of Palestinians released by Israel in the recent POW exchange, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Relations with USSR — Unnamed members of PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi's delegation to Moscow told KUNA that their talks with Soviet officials were "extremely fruitful" and more successful than expected.

Lebanon

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil departed Beirut for Rome on 27 November, after which he is to go to the United States, Beirut radio reported. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated that Lebanon "does not demand a solution to the 17 May agreement" between Israel and Lebanon, but rather the "liberation of its territory and the elimination of Israeli occupation." In comments reported by Beirut radio, Al-Wazzan maintained that when it was discovered that the 17 May agreement would not end the occupation, Lebanon "refrained from ratifying it," reiterating that Lebanon considers the agreement "virtually frozen." According to the Israeli paper *HATZOFE*, political circles in Jerusalem view the statement as an "attempt to draw closer to Syria," while senior sources in Jerusalem cited by *MA'ARIV* disclosed that U.S. Administration and senior Lebanese Government officials have reassured Israel that its representation in Lebanon "will not be harmed" and that the statement "does not express President al-Jumayyil's view on the subject." Meanwhile, Beirut radio revealed that "it has been unofficially reiterated" that Syria "accepts the amendment" of some of the agreement's provisions.

In another development Foreign Minister Elie Salim visited Damascus and discussed the Lebanese situation and President al-Jumayyil's European and American tour with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, according to Beirut and Damascus radios.

Following the Lebanese Cabinet's decision to sever relations with Iran, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and informed that all Iranian diplomats must leave Lebanon by 29 November, Beirut radio stated. Meanwhile, an Iranian delegation arrived in Ba'labakk to discuss the severance of relations, according to the Voice of Lebanon radio, which also reported that an Iranian center is to be established in that area to replace the embassy in Beirut.

Military Developments — On 26 and 27 November a military spokesman quoted by Damascus radio said that U.S. warplanes overflew Syrian positions in Lebanon but were "confronted" by Syrian air defenses and forced out to sea. On 27 November a security source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that Lebanese security forces were trying to find booby-trapped vehicles in West Beirut. Clashes continued around Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and the mountain region 25-27 November, while villages and positions in the Al-Kharrub region south of Beirut came under heavy shelling on 27 November, according to Beirut radio.

Israel

Shamir U.S. Visit — Before leaving for the United States on 27 November, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that his talks in Washington will focus on ways to increase U.S.-Israeli cooperation and coordination, as well as on Lebanon, Syria, and the peace process. Shamir told *MA'ARIV* that he intends to discuss ways to expand the peace process and measures to deter the Syrians, "who threaten the region's stability and security." Earlier, in an interview with the radio, Shamir reaffirmed Israel's opposition to U.S. military aid to Jordan. While Israel understands that the United States should maintain friendly relations with Arab countries, "this friendship need not be expressed in the supply of arms."

Previewing the prime minister's visit to Washington, Jerusalem radio said successful talks are "guaranteed" by agreements and understandings reached during preparatory discussions between U.S. and Israeli officials.

Syria

Al-Asad's Recovery — In a message to the nation broadcast by Damascus radio on 27 November, President Hafiz al-Asad thanked citizens for their expressions of "joy and happiness" following reports of his recovery. Earlier, Damascus television screened film of the president presiding over a Ba'th Party Regional Command meeting during which he received congratulations on his recovery, according to SANA. The Syrian reportage on the president came after Israeli and Lebanese reports that his health was deteriorating. Jerusalem radio cited reports that Al-Asad had died, while Voice of Lebanon quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus as reporting that Syrian authorities were preparing to move the president "to a French or American hospital" because of his condition.

Iran

New Air Force Commander — The Supreme Defense Council authorized Colonel Hushang Seddiq to take over command of the Air Force following the "resignation" of the former commander, Colonel Mo'inipur, and after obtaining Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's approval for the appointment, Tehran radio reported.

Diplomacy — Mostafa Mirsalim, adviser to President 'Ali Khamene'i, discussed Middle East issues with Foreign Minister Khaddam in Damascus, IRNA reported. Mirsalim is expected to deliver a message from Khamene'i to President al-Asad. An Iranian official in Mirsalim's delegation left Damascus for Tripoli in an attempt to help mediate in the PLO dispute, IRNA noted.

Iraq

In a telephone call to the KYODO office in Tehran, a spokesman for the Iraqi opposition Islamic Action Organization announced that the group rammed a car loaded with 230 kg of TNT into the Baghdad headquarters of the Iraqi secret police, killing about 100 persons. The spokesman also claimed the organization exploded a time bomb at a military supply base in Baghdad, killing "dozens." In a statement to INA, an Iraqi official source denied that any such incidents had taken place.

Chad

In a statement released in Libya and broadcast by the clandestine Bardai Chadian National Radio, the Libyan-backed opposition Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) "welcomed" the OAU chairman's initiative to convene talks in December between GUNT and the ruling FAN government led by President Hissein Habre, terming direct FAN-GUNT negotiation "the only way to put an end to the destruction of Chad." Meanwhile, in a communique published after a Cabinet meeting and reported by AFP, the Chadian Government agreed to a "reconciliation meeting" with the opposition to take place "soon" in Addis Ababa.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 229 *28 November 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Minister Continues Talks at UN ..... C 1
Commentary Views Failure of 'Counterrevolution' ..... C 1
'Group of Murderers Crushed' in Herat ..... C 1
Reports on Recent Mujahidin Operations ..... C 1
Qandahar Controlled *[Karachi]* ..... C 1
Soviet Aircraft Downed *[SPA]* ..... C 2
MiG-21 Downed *[Karachi]* ..... C 2
150 Killed *[Karachi]* ..... C 2

BANGLADESH

AFP: Ershad Announces Candidacy for Presidency ..... D 1
Police Prohibit Processions, Assemblies in Dhaka ..... D 1
AFP: Shots Fired To Quell Unrest in Brahmanbaria ..... D 1
Curfew Set in Dhaka; Political Activities Banned ..... D 1
'Unruly Mob' Encircles Government Secretariat 28 Nov ..... D 2
AFP Details 'Pitched Battles' ..... D 2
Delhi Reports 25,000 Demonstrators ..... D 3
General Ershad Reimposes Martial Law Rules ..... D 3
AFP Account ..... D 3
Government Offices Ordered Closed on 29 Nov ..... D 3
President Announces Formation of People's Party ..... D 3
Ershad Comments on Commonwealth Meeting ..... D 4

INDIA

Reportage on Commonwealth Summit Conference ..... E 1
Sri Lankan President's Speech *[Colombo]* ..... E 1
Jayewardene on Economic Problems *[Colombo]* ..... E 1
25 November Activities ..... E 1
Informal Talks in Goa ..... E 2
Agreement on Grenada ..... E 2
Australian Leader's Comments *[Melbourne]* ..... E 2
'Goa Declaration' ..... E 3
AFP on Declaration ..... E 3
Further AFP ..... E 3
Call for U.S.-USSR Dialogue ..... E 4
27 November Activities ..... E 4
New Delhi Deliberations ..... E 5
Canadian Prime Minister's 'Dash' to PRC Noted ..... E 5
Summit Participants Speak to Newsmen in New Delhi ..... E 5
Guyana, Dominica Leaders ..... E 5
Mauritius Prime Minister ..... E 6
President Kiprianou ..... E 6
Shooting Reported at Amritsar's Golden Temple ..... E 7
Tarapur Atomic Powerplant Unit Shut Down ..... E 7

PAKISTAN

Yaqub Khan Returns From UN Talks on Afghanistan ..... F 1
Karachi Reports Police Teargas Crowd in Hyderabad ..... F 1
JANG Urges Political Solution to Domestic Problems *[12 Nov]* ..... F 1
MASHRIQ Warns Against Indian War Preparations *[16 Nov]* ..... F 2

IRAN

New Air Force Commander Appointed ..... I 1
Free Voice of Iran Report ..... I 1
President Issues Message on Mobilization Week ..... I 1
Majlis Approves Constitution of New Ministry ..... I 1
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Friday Prayers Sermon ..... I 1
Tudeh Party Trials Set for 6 December ..... I 3
Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques ..... I 3
Communique No 1,554 ..... I 3
Communique No 1,555 ..... I 3
Communique No 1,556 ..... I 3

Foreign Minister Continues Talks at UN

LD261728 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs and head of the Afghan delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session, continued his meetings which began in New York on 22 November with the deputy secretary general of the United Nations and on 23 November with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

On 25 November, he met again with the UN deputy secretary general in the organization's headquarters. At this meeting, the two sides discussed the visit to the region by the UN deputy secretary general and representative of the UN secretary general.

Commentary Views Failure of 'Counterrevolution'

LD270717 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul, Nov 26, BAKHTAR — Political observer of BIA writes:

The undeclared war which American imperialism is waging in Afghanistan through the agency of hirelings pays dividends to neither its organisers, nor performers. The economic blockade, direct armed [words indistinct] counter-revolution produce no tangible effect. Moreover, several years of counter-revolution have demonstrated that it was foredoomed from its inception.

The slump of counter-revolutionary activity has surfaced as a result of not only counter-revolution's military defeats. The deepening split and crisis in its ranks is largely due to its moral breakdown.

Counter-revolution [words indistinct] backing in Afghan society. More and more former counter-revolutionaries have taken the side of the legitimate government of Afghanistan during the spring and summer of 1983.

Taken prisoner, Sayed Rahman, nicknamed Pocho, head of the band of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, has admitted that his actions had been a failure, because people in villages refused to take up weapons and rise against the government. In his letter to the teachers in the so-called military academy of the Islamic Society of Afghanistan in Peshawar, Mulla Shah, a bandit from the Ragh district of the Badakhshan Province, writes that all their attempts to submit the local people to their influence had failed almost everywhere. "We are like bird with broken wings," he writes.

There is no end to strife in the camp of counter-revolution. Enmity and mistrust are mounting, and an open war is being waged between the heads of various groups for power, money and arms.

Each one of the bands, no matter to what "front", "society" or "movement" it belongs, wants to buttress up its prestige at the expense of the others and often to seize part of what the other bands have plundered. As a result more and more often severe clashes occur between them. For example, bloody battles were fought in the Dasht-e Archi district of the Qonduz province last July and August between the bands of Fazl Rahman and Ibrahim Baznau, who could not decide how to divide the loot they had plundered in the nearby villages. Both sides had many bandits killed or wounded. In Yakavlang, Ramian Province, the Bekheshti band seized a caravan of arms intended for another band. Over 30 people were killed in an ensuing clash.

Three bandits taken prisoner said that many from their bands were marauders. They also said that their chiefs refused to pay them money for months and appropriated them. More than that, they assigned special teams to plunder local people, and those teams killed innocent civilians, destroyed houses, raped women and drove way livestock.

The bands' taking the side of the DRA Government and the falling prestige of the leaders of the anti-Afghan groups among their men force the counter-revolutionary leaders to use more terror and repressions against those who withdraw from the "Islamic movement." Gulbuddin, Rabani, Nabi and other "leaders" are improving and expanding the network of informers and organise special "tribunal groups" to make short work of those who have sided with the government. There are many reports of their death by fire and of reprisals against their families. Hundreds of people are being beaten and intimidated.

But even these brutalities are yielding less and less results. The counter-revolutionary leaders will inevitably fail to "give wings" to the so-called "true fighters for faith and Islam." No one has ever succeeded in turning jackals into eagles.

'Group of Murderers Crushed' in Herat

LD271739 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] A group of murderers — enemies of the comfort of our people and the prosperity of our homeland — was recently crushed by Army and sarandoy forces with the cooperation of the people of Enjil District, Herat Province. The leader of the band, ('Abdol Ghafur) was killed.

A spokesman for the security force in Herat said that this criminal band belonged to the Jamiat-e Eslami. Assorted weapons and ammunition were seized.

Reports on Recent Mujahidin Operations

Qandahar Controlled

BK251539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, the Afghan mujahidin control a large area of the country's second major town, Qandahar, after fierce fighting. In this fighting, which began about a month ago, many members of the Parcham faction were killed. In the fighting in (Sang-i-Sar), outside Qandahar town, the mujahidin damaged a number of tanks and armored vehicles.

Soviet Aircraft Downed

LD252349 Riyadh SPA in English 1906 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, Nov, 25, SPA — Two Soviet Migs and one helicopter gunship were downed by resistance ground fire in Afghanistan's south-eastern Qandahar province on November 15th, the semi-official news agency, PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL (PPI) reported here Friday.

PPI report said three-day long fierce fighting raged between Soviet Afghan troops and Afghan mujahideen mid-November in Panjvai county of Qandahar province.

The agency claimed that during fighting 220 Soviet-Afghan troops and 48 mujahideen were killed and seven government tanks were destroyed by resistance rockets.

MiG-21 Downed

BK261045 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] In Afghanistan, mujahidin are reported to have shot down a MiG-21 aircraft in Shindan subdivision and inflicted casualties on the Soviet-Karmal troops. There was a major clash in (Zirkov) area of the subdivision in which a number of troops, including the Soviet garrison commander and three Karmal regime officers, were reportedly killed.

Another report speaks of heavy fighting between the mujahidin and Soviet-Karmal troops in (Rosabagh) area of Herat province and in (Shangsahar) area near Qandahar City. The mujahidin are also reported to have damaged the Karmal secret service headquarters [words indisctinct] Fayzabad, capital of Badakhshan Province in an ambush attack last week.

150 Killed

BK271106 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, Afghan mujahidin clashed with a contingent of Karmal troops which was patrolling the Herat-Islam Kala highway to protect a military convoy coming from Herat. Later, Soviet aircraft reached the scene and heavily bombarded (Iddusabad) village, killing more than 20 people, including women and children.

On Friday, Afghan mujahidin overran 10 Karmal troops' positions in (Mughal Bazar), 112 km northeast of Kalai-Naw, capital of Badghis Province near the Soviet border. More than 150 Karmal soldiers and militamen are reported to have been killed. More than 100 are stated to have laid down their arms before the mujahidin. The mujahidin also captured a sizable quantity of weapons from the Karmal troops.

AFP: Ershad Announces Candidacy for Presidency

BK260715 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 26 (AFP) — Bangladesh's military ruler H.M. Ershad has said he will be a firm candidate for the presidential polls scheduled for next May, and that the army will have to continue playing a role in his nation's politics.

Lieutenant General Ershad had previously said he would stand for president if it was "the will of the people." But he refused to say if he would resign his army post before or after the presidential elections, in an interview published here today by the *INDIAN EXPRESS*. He also declined to define the role he wanted for the army in the country's politics.

The Bangladeshi chief martial law administator said that the opposition parties left to themselves would only lead Bangladesh to bloodshed and chaos and "as such the army would have to continue playing a role." Lt. Gen. Ershad also said he favoured a presidential form of government and that parliamentary polls could only be held after the presidential elections. The opposition in Bangladesh has been demanding that the parliamentary elections be held before a president is elected.

The *EXPRESS* said Gen. Ershad indicated that martial law would continue after the presidential election until the new parliament was in place. The president would, however, assume some powers now vested with the chief martial law administrator.

Gen. Ershad said he was not sure how the opposition parties were planning for the polls. But he believed that Sheikh Hasiana Wazed, daughter of the country's founding Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, would not contest them. He siad that Sheikh Hasina, who heads the Awami League Alliance, one of the two major opposition camps, had returned to Bangladesh only to restore her father's place in Bangladesh history and not to stand for office.

Opposition leaders have not ruled out a boycott of elections they see as aimed at legitimising the present regime.

Questioned about India's move to raise a barbed wire fence along its border with Bangladesh, which has aroused fierce idignation in Dhaka, Gen. Ershad suggested that foreign ministers of the two countries should hold talks to straighten the differences. Delhi decided to erect the fence after a longstanding campaign against immigrants in India's Assam State, which borders Bangladesh, erupted into violent clashes in February and March, leaving up to 3,500 people dead. Gen. Ershad charged that there was no infiltation from Bangladesh into India to necessitate the barrier, and regretted that India had not consulted Bangladesh on the issue, which had hurt his people's feelings.

Police Prohibit Processions, Assemblies in Dhaka

BK271035 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The Dhaka metropolitan police authorities have prohibited all processions and assembly of people at some places of Dhaka metropolitan areas from tomorrow until further orders. A press release of the Dhaka metropolitan police said that it appears from various utterances of leaders of some political parties that they will organize a sit-in demonstration around Bangladesh Secretariat with a view to obstructing the government officials from attending their duties tomorrow.

The press release says such illegal activities will be prejudicial to public order. As such, the Dhaka metropolitan police commissioner prohibited all processions and assembly of people from tomorrow until further orders at Abdul Ghani Road, Top Khana Road, North-South Road from GPO crossing to Janata Bank crossing, and Park Avenue from Clark Gate to top Khana Road.

AFP: Shots Fired To Quell Unrest in Brahmanbaria

OW272339 Hong Kong AFP in English 2322 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 27 (AFP) — Police in eastern sub-district town of Brahmanbaria today opened fire to quell unrest when an unruly mob ransacked and set fire to government offices and attempted to disrupt train communications in the town, the Home Ministry said here today in a statement.

One person was killed and a number of police personnel was [as received] believed to be injured when they tried to stop the angried mob from disrupting the railway communications by putting up barricades. A court building and residence of a (?homicide inspector) were also set on fire by the mob, the statement said.

The incident occurred during the observance of a general strike today at the call of a local action committee for implementation of the demand of local people to upgrade Brahmanbaria into a full-district. Brahmanbaria is one of the large number of sub-districts across the country.

According to the statement an official enquiry had been ordered to look into the incident.

Curfew Set in Dhaka; Political Activities Banned

BK280714 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Curfew has been clamped in the Dhaka metropolitan areas from 1700 this afternoon till 0500 next morning. The curfew will remain in force until further orders. Meanwhile, all political activities have been banned in the country with immediate effect. It will remain in force until further orders. This was officially anounced in Dhaka today.

Another official announcement said that office hours in Dhaka will be upto 1330 today.

[Dhaka Domestic Service in English at 0800 GMT on 28 November announces: "Here is an announcement: Curfew has been imposed in the Dhaka metropolitan area from 1500 to 0500 [0900 GMT to 2300 GMT]. The curfew will remain in force until further order."]

'Unruly Mob' Encircles Government Secretariat 28 Nov

BK281246 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Official sources in Dhaka said today that an unruly mob supporting the call for a strike given by 22 political parties today encircled the Bangladesh Secretariat. The sources said that disregarding the requests and warnings of the police on duty they smashed a compound wall of the Secretariat, entered the compound, and destroyed and set on fire to government property. They threw stones at police performing their duty and wounded a large number of policemen. They also destroyed several cars, jeeps, minibuses, buses, and trucks belonging to the government and semigovernment agencies. The unruly mob also assaulted Secretariat officials. Police and the Army are patrolling the streets to maintain peace and discipline.

AFP Details 'Pitched Battles'

BK281000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 28 Nov 83

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 28 (AFP) — Thousands of anti-martial law demonstrators today fought running pitched battles with security forces in and around the Government Secretariat building that reportedly left two people dead, several hundred wounded and a curfew imposed on the capital.

The protesters smashed in a wall of the Government Secretariat Compound, set a police van and several other vehicles ablaze and ransacked a small police outpost in the violence that erupted during a sit-in by some 30,000 people. They showered stones on officers who, backed by paramilitary forces and army troops brought in from the border, tried to disperse them with live and blank gunfire, tear gas and jets of hot and colored water, witnesses said.

The violence erupted during a sit-in called by two political alliances of 22 parties in defiance of government orders to press their five-point plan to restore democracy in Bangladesh.

A precise casualty toll was not immediately available from the 3-1/2 hours of violence which wound down by early afternoon, leaving the streets littered with bricks and burned vehicles. Reports said that two people, including a boy, were killed and several hundred wounded. Ambulances were seen shuttling from hospitals to the scene of the fighting, which started at the Secretariat building and shut down all businesses and traffic in the area. Among those reported wounded were political leaders, policemen and journalists. One witness said that police tried to set fire to the clothes of a female former member of parliament but it was quickly doused by other women demonstrators.

Dhaka radio announced that a 14-hour curfew had been imposed starting at 3 p.m. following the clashes between police and opponents of the 19-month-old martial law regime of Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

Leaders of the two political alliances immediately called for a dawn-to-noon general strike in Dhaka tomorrow to protest what they called police brutality.

At one point this morning, the protesters overran barricades manned by more than 5,200 police and paramilitary troops, chasing the mostly unarmed officers inside the Secretariat building and occupying the brick-littered roads aroud it, witnesses said. Police tried to repel the crowd by firing teargas shells and spraying hot and colored water from riot cars. They reportedly entered the nearby press club and beat up journalists and others who took shelter there.

Security forces later made a second attempt to disperse the crowd in a cloud of teargas. A battalion of armed riot police was brought in as reinforcements.

The army was called in after the demonstrators smashed part of the southern wall of the Secretariat compound, entered the protected area and set fire to a number of parked vehicles. In the face of intermittent firing by police, the protesters retreated and dispersed in the southeastern corner and northeastern corner of the Secretariat as army and paramilitary border forces weighed in. Confusion erupted as a loud noise was heard from within the Secretariat where eyewitnesses said police clashed with demonstrators. Retreating protesters set fire to a police prison van and an office of a pro-government organisation, witnesses said. At one stage, border troops were seen talking with groups of demonstrators with both sides urging restraint.

Government officials and employees in the Secretariat's two nine-story buildings stood on the roof and in windows watching the fighting on streets below. All shopping centres and offices in the area were closed and also packed with onlookers. Vehicular traffice including buses and rickshaws remained off the roads leading to the Secretariat.

Begum Khaleda Zia, one of the opposition leaders, condemned what she called police brutality and said that even women were not spared. Without giving any figure, she said some demonstrators were killed in police firing and many others were wounded.

Lt-Gen. Ershad was scheduled to address the nation over radio and television a half hour after the start of the curfew, which was first set for 5 p.m. but moved up two hours. Meanwhile, Dhaka University authorities announced suspension of all classes.

Hospital sources confirmed two deaths in today's demonstrations. They said more than 60 people were rushed to Dhaka Medical College Hospital, six of them in critical condition.

Before today's protest, Bangladesh authorities had banned indefinitely all processions and gatherings near the Secretariat on the grounds that they would disrupt the government's operations.

Earlier this month, Gen. Ershad announced an end to bans on political activity and said presidential elections would be held in May followed by parliamentary elections next November.

Today's protest came four weeks after the opposition movement staged a successful half-day strike in the capital and other cities. It also came a day after one person was killed and several policemen reported injured in clashes in the eastern town of Brahmanbaria.

Delhi Reports 25,000 Demonstrators

BK280744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0733 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] In Bangladesh, the Army has been called in to help control violence in Dhaka. This follows clashes between the police and an estimated 25,000 demonstrators calling for an end to the military rule.

General Ershad Reimposes Martial Law Rules

BK281213 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad has announced that the martial law rules, which were relaxed, have been reimposed with immediate effect. In an address to the nation over the radio this afternoon, he said that the government cannot under any circumstances allow disruption of independence and discipline in the country.

Gen Ershad said to maintain normal life and developmental activities, processions and assemblies have been banned. By abusing open politics and press freedom, which were a step toward transition to democracy, and by taking the government's sincerity and generosity as license, some political parties and selfish elements have created a law and order situation. In creating such a situation, they have brought grave crisis to the nation.

When the government was going ahead with the presidential and parliamentary elections with a definite program, these political parties, gaining advantage from the progress of the transition to democracy, resorted to sit-in strikes, demonstrations, and indiciplined acts, disrupting normal life and destroying government property and even precious lives.

Details of the CMLA's speech are still coming in.

AFP Account

BK281046 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 28 (AFP) — Bangladesh leader Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad today reimposed a ban on all political activity following clashes between police and protesters that left two people dead and hundreds wounded. Lt.-Gen. Ershad announced reimposition of the ban, which had been lifted only two weeks ago, in a 14-minute radio address. He warned that the government would not tolerate any lawlessness in the country.

The 54-year old general accused political parties of resorting to widespread violence since his 19-month old government lifted the ban on political activity on November 14 and set elections for next year.

Lt.-Gen. Ershad said that the demonstrators broke a wall of the Secretariat compound today and set fire to government vehicles. Lives were lost, he said, adding that the demonstrators had resorted to rioting and looting.

The Bangladesh ruler praised the law-enforcement agencies for controlling the situation despite provocations.

Lt. Gen. Ershad did not say whether his government's plans for a presidential election in May and parliamentary elections in November of next year would be affected by reimposition of the ban on political activity.

He said that the ban was again necessary in the interest of the nation and in order to maintain law and order.

The chief martial law administrator said that all political activity was banned and all meetings, processions, rallies, strikes and other kinds of protest demonstrations were declared illegal. He said that all violations of martial law would be dealt with firmly and appealed to the people for cooperation.

The general accused lawyers, journalists, bankers, doctors and other urban-based intellectual groups of stirring up opposition to his government, which he said was doing the best it could for the people.

Government Offices Ordered Closed on 29 Nov

BK281118 Dhaka Domestic Service in Bengali 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] It has been stated in an official announcement that all government, semigovernment, and autonomous body offices will remain closed tomorrow in the Dhaka metropolitan area. All banks will also remain closed tomorrow.

President Announces Formation of People's Party

BK280755 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] President Assanuddin Chowdhury at a function in Dhaka yesterday announced the formation of a new political party Jana Dal [People's Party] for establishment of real democracy and socioeconomic welfare of the masses. With himself as the chairman of the party's Central Committee, the president declared that Jana Dal will be guided by four basic principles — nationalism, Islamic ideals and values, democracy, and progress. He said the seven main objectives of the party included the participation of the Armed Forces and more professional groups in all development activities and establishment of Islamic ideals and values in all walks of life.

Making the announcement, the president said it is a widely accepted fact that even after so many years of independence Bangladesh could not achieve much progress as expected. The essence of the situation demands unity of the people and intro-

duction of real democracy as a sole need of the house for the overall welfare of the country. The president said keeping these aims in view we the leaders and workers of different political parties, leading personalities of the society, and intellectuals had discussions and agreed to form a political party to introduce real democracy, the socioeconomic system with specific objectives and programs. President Chowdhury said with the formal announcement of Jana Dal, we all become the members of this party and we have no more tha past political identity of ours. The chairman of the central convening committee of the new party last announced a 209-member convening committee. A party press release said more members will be included in the committee in phases through (?cooption). The members of the convening committee include Mrs A.G. Mahmud, Mahbubur Rahman, Amirul Islam, Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Shah Moazzam Hussein, Abu Nasir Khan Bhashani, Al Haj Reazuddin Ahmed, A.R.S. Doha, Dr M.A. Matin, Mohammad Hanif, and Sheikh Sayeedul Islam.

Ershad Comments on Commonwealth Meeting

BK261413 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA], Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, now back home after attending the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi has said Bangladesh has offered its good offices for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue. Talking to newsmen at the Zia International Airport this afternoon, he said the Turkish Cypriots should be heard before any decision is taken on the Cyprus question.

The CMLA said the latest development in Cyprus was prominently figured at the Commonwealth summit. Further deliberations on the issue are expected to be held in Goa where the heads of delegations of the Commonwealth countries are now [words indistinct]. Debates on Namibia, Grenada and other (?important) regional and global issues were also held.

Referring to the talks with the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, Gen Ershad said that he assured him of Bangladesh's continued support to the just struggle of the Namibian people for their national independence. As Bangladesh has been championing the cause of those struggling for their self-determination, it will be with the Namibian people in their efforts for the early liberation of their territory.

Replying to a question, Gen Ershad said that during his brief courtesy call on the Indian prime minister he exchanged views with her on the issues before the summit.

In an interview with a leading Indian daily *INDIAN EXPRESS*, he spelt out Bangladesh's stand on putting up barbed wire fences by India along our common international border. Although no official communication in this regard was made, Bangladesh has been (?registering) its indignation in unambiguous terms and protesting against setting up such fencing. The CMLA said that he has suggested that a meeting between the two neighboring countries at foreign ministers level should be held to discuss the issue which has been agitating the sentiments of our people.

Turning to the domestic front, Gen Ersahd said that he was committed to peaceful transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people. He emphatically said that he had never allowed these pledges to be left unfulfilled.

The CMLA said election schedules have already been announced and whichever party wins the people's verdict will get the power. He reiterated his invitation to the political leaders to have dialogue with him and decide the diverse issues facing the nation.

Referring to the forthcoming Organization of Islamic Conference foreign ministers conference, the CMLA said it is our national obligation to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in the country during the meet. He said no one should indulge in any activity which may (?harm) the country's image in the comity of nations.

Reportage on Commonwealth Summit Conference

Sri Lankan President's Speech

BK251215 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] President Jayewardene has told the Commonwealth summit that he will never let his people be subject to anybody. Participating in the world affairs debate at the New Delhi conference, the president said that 15 million people would die if electronic [as heard] bomb is exploded in Sri Lanka. Fifteen million people can decide to die if they are invaded by someone else and decide never to give in. Sri Lanka is a small country. Anybody can invade it. The government is not arming to fight anybody. Mr Jayewardene stressed that our arms are purely for self-defense.

There should be some system of monitoring the manufacture of arms so that the United Nations will know who is manufacturing what and where they are deployed. It was accepted that the UN is considering this as well as other proposals. The president pointed out by sitting around the table, nobody can influence the United States or the Soviet Union to give up their desire to manufacture more powerful nuclear weapons. One day there will be a breakthrough in the knowledge of the manufacture of nuclear weapons. He expressed fears that nations might begin to manufacture nuclear weapons without the help of the superpowers. Therefore, he pointed out the necessity for the chairman of the Commonwealth conference to lead the movement along the path that Mahatma Gandhi led his country to freedom. He emphasized that the principle of nonviolence preached by Gautama Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi should have a new meaning in the present world which is full of conflicts. He was astonished that no one had referred to this philosophy. A conference of this nature was being held on the soil where Mahatma Gandhi made nonviolence a living force with no compromise.

Winding up his speech, President Jayewardene said let us train our people in the gospel of nonviolence preached by Mahatma Gandhi and by the Gautama Buddha. This has also been preached by Jesus Christ, by Prophet Mohammed and by all the great religious leaders.

Jayewardene on Economic Problems

BK261132 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] President Jayewardene has called for the establishment of a group within the Commonwealth to study the problem of sovereign debt in all its implications with a view to taking appropriate action. Participating in the economic debate, the president told the Commonwealth heads of government and state yesterday that the setting up of a group would be the first step to convening a fullfledged international economic and monetary conference to deal with the debt problem of developing countries.

Drawing attention to the problem of mounting debt of Third World countries, he said that an emergency plan with a safety net to assist developing nations of the Commonwealth was called urgently (?for). This, no doubt, has to be studied in depth. Therefore, he suggested that a committee be set up to study this problem to take immediate action. There is neither North-South (?nor) East-West when economy is collapsed. The people living in the developing countries are the poorest in the world. Their lifespan is low and the mortality rate is high. In this grave situation Asia (?felt) more resilient in fighting recession.

Mr Jayewardene pointed out that inflation in the Asian region was expected to be fairly stable this year. Prices are predicted to vary on average by around 7.5 percent in the developing countries.

Referring to the economic performance of Sri Lanka, President Jayewardene told Commonwealth delegates that the fast growth rate in our country was expected compared to last year's 4.5 percent. An increase in output of about 5 percent is thought likely by forecasters. Agriculture, accounting for 25 percent of gross domestic product, is expected to contribute to this improvement if weather conditions are reasonable. Industry will also benefit from an expansion in the world economy. Nontraditional manufacturing, such as electronics, are expanding, but little overall rise is expected in either exports or imports.

25 November Activities

BK251628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of state and government arrived in Goa this afternoon after completing the first phase of deliberations in New Delhi. The Commonwealth secretary general told a news conference before departing for Goa that the leaders will be engaged in another hectic round of discussions during their weekend retreat. Giving a midpoint assessment of the deliberations, Mr Ramphal said that he feels very reassured of the prospects for satisfactory conclusion with the leaders determined to play a more assertive role to avert a nuclear holocaust and to find the way out of the global economic crisis.

More than 2 hours were devoted this morning to discuss the economic situation. Mrs Gandhi, in her introductory remarks, emphasized the need for both the rich nations and the developing countries to work together to solve the economic problems threatening the stability of nations. She called for universal participation in a dialogue for urgent and purposeful reforms in the financial management system. Mrs Gandhi referred to the moderate and reasonable suggestions made in this regard by the nonaligned in March this year and said an expert group set by her will be meeting shortly to work out necessary details. She also observed that while the long-term solution is essential, it should not stall any immediate and urgent measures.

Mrs Gandhi referred to the document "Towards New Bretton Woods" prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat and said a great deal of careful work has gone into it. It recognizes the need for basic changes and draws attention to the dangers of an ad hoc approach to monetary and financial issues. She said that the IDA-7 [International Development Association- 7] replenishment should be substantial to help the developing countries. Mrs Gandhi also called for a reversal of the protectionist policies and stabilization of commodity prices.

The New Zealand prime minister, Robert Muldoon, who initiated the discussion, proposed a Commonwealth action group to explore possibilities of finding a wider consensus to deal with the immediate problems in the area of money and finance. Others who spoke included President Nyerere of Tanzania, President arap Moi of Kenya, President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, the Australian prime minister, Mr Robert Hawke, and the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Mr George Chambers. Mr Jayewardene suggested the setting up of a committee to study the problem of rescheduling of debts by the developing countries. The debate on the economic problem was briefly interrupted to hear the Cyprus president, Mr Kiprianou, who arrived in New Delhi this morning from New York. His forthright report on the recent developments in his country was heard in an atmosphere of enormous sympathy and understanding.

Reviewing the discussions of the last few days, Mr Ramphal said they were well informed and stimulating. They were characterized by a high intellectual level with a great deal of political realism, frankness, and friendship. In reply to a question, he said the issue of Namibia and southern Africa will be taken up Monday morning with President Nyerere opening the discussion.

Informal Talks in Goa

BK261307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The Commonwealth leaders today discussed the international security situation with particular reference to small states at their meeting at the seaside resort of Aguada in Goa. The subject came up at their session this morning.

The Cyprus issue taken up for discussion late last evening continued until midnight. According to conference sources, the discussion on Cyprus is now over.

The All-India Radio special correspondent, Manohhar Chakru, says that one of the ideas is to set up a small group of five nations to explore possibilities of a solution to the issue. The countries being mentioned in this regard are Zambia, Australia, Guyana, Nigeria, and India.

The Cyprus president, Mr Kiprianou, told our correspondent at the retreat site that the summit should call for a reversal of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots and also condemn their action. He added that he also expects something more on the issue, but declined to elaborate.

Our correspondent, who had an opportunity of talking to some of the prime ministers at Aguada resort, reports that an agreed formulation of the Grenada issue is also in sight. The question will be taken up again later this evening. The prime minister of a Caribbean country said there is now greater understanding of their position. The Commonwealth leaders are seeking a way to go forward rather than to engage in recrimination.

The Australian prime minister, Mr Robert Hawke, told our correspondent that there has to be a realistic approach to economic issues and to the proposal for a conference on money and finance for development. He claimed that there is greater appreciation among nonaligned nations in the Commonwealth that the existing institution should be made more effective.

Agreement on Grenada

BK270913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of government have reached an agreement on the formulation for finding a solution to the Grenada issue. The agreement came late last evening after extensive discussions at a full meeting in Goa. The All-India Radio correspondent understands that the final outcome fully reflects India's position, which is shared by many other countries, that there should be no foreign military forces in Grenada. The agreement also approves India's stand that there has to be withdrawal of foreign military forces first; any assistance that the Commonwealth countries may consider giving at the request of the interim government of Grenada will be conditional on such withdrawal.

As reported earlier, a small group of five nations has been set up to explore possibilities of a solution to the Cyprus issue. The group will work in association with the United Nations. The countries being mentioned in this regard are Zambia, Australia, Guyana, Nigeria, and India.

The Commonwealth leaders will resume discussion today on international security matters. They will leave for Delhi in the afternoon. During the discussions yesterday, the prime minister, Mr Gandhi, emphasized the need for nuclear disarmament. She also stressed the importance of stopping and reversing the nuclear arms race.

Mrs Gandhi hosted a dinner to the Commonwealth heads of government last night. The dinner was arranged in a village complex at the seaside specially built for the occasion. The village was tastefully lit with traditional urban lamps. Goan dances by the artists of the Kala [Arts] Academy and performances of the Caribbean, African, South Pacific, and Goan music provided entertainment for the guests.

Australian Leader's Comments

BK270857 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, has announced that Commonwealth leaders meeting in the Indian State of Goa have decided to establish a special study group to look at the security problems of small states.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Goa, John Lombard, says the study group is expected to be a key paragraph in a document to be known as the Goa Declaration. He says the formation of the group is the result of deep concern about the security of small states expressed by the Commonwealth leaders following the United States invasion of Grenada and Turkey's move to declare the northern part of Cyprus an independent state.

Mr Hawke said that a draft proposal dealing specifically with Grenada was agreed on by all heads of government at a meeting last night. He said the emphasis was on reconstruction and not recrimination, and confirmed that the document did not name the United States. Mr Hawke said the first meeting of the leaders of a five-nation group of Commonwealth countries trying to seek a resolution to the Cyprus crisis would be held in New Delhi. The nations involved include Australia, India, Guyana, Zambia, and Nigeria.

Mr Hawke added that further meetings of the group would be at either foreign minister level or senior officials level.

'Goa Declaration'

BK271305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of state have called upon the Soviet Union and the United States to work for the resumption of a genuine political dialogue between them for relaxation of tension. In a declaration on international security at Goa today, they urged both countries to have the political vision of a world where they can live in peace. They felt that the Commonwealth governments can make practicable contributions in encouraging them to do so, which will lead to better international understanding. They were also of the opinion that for this purpose it is essential to increase contacts at various levels between the governments and the peoples of the East and the West; only then a climate of confidence can be rebuilt.

In this context, the leaders supported the Canadian Prime Minister Mr Trudeau's efforts to restore political contact among all the nuclear powers. They also specifically mentioned Mrs Gandhi's emphasis on the stopping of nuclear arms race to secure wider progress on disarmament. These are essential steps in working toward a world released from the menace of nuclear weapons.

The leaders also particularly expressed their concern at the vulnerability of small states to external attacks and interference. They said that the international community must respect the existence of these countries and have a moral obligation to provide for their territorial integrity. They affirmed that the Commonwealth will help the international community to make an appropriate response to the UN general secretary's call for strengthening of collective security in keeping with the UN Charter.

Releasing the declaration at a crowded news conference in Panaji this afternoon, the Commonwealth secretary general, Mr Ramphal, said the declaration was unanimously agreed upon by the leaders of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth heads of state, after a weekend retreat of Goa, are returning to the capital this evening to resume their formal deliberations tomorrow. The foreign ministers who had gone to Rajasthan on a 2-day tour have already returned to New Delhi.

AFP on Declaration

BK271020 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, Nov 27 (AFP) — Commonwealth leaders today urged the United States and the Soviet Union to work for the resumption of a genuine political dialogue between them leading to a relaxation of tensions, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported from Goa, west India, where the leaders are gathered for the week-end. In a declaration issued in Panaji, capital of Goa, at the end of their weekend "retreat" from the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi, the leaders said they were alarmed over the increasing disregard for the moral and legal principles which should govern the conduct of states.

Calling for the creation of a climate of confidence in East-West relations, the Commonwealth heads of government expressed concern over what they called the vulnerability of small states against external dangers, PTI said.

"The Goa Declaration on International Security," released to the press by Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, committed the community totally to the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes. Mr. Ramphal said the declaration was unanimously agreed to by the participating heads of government.

PTI said the declaration extended full support to a call by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for nations to strengthen collective security as envisaged in the U.N. Charter.

Mr Ramphal asserted that the Goa Declaration had nothing to do with the events in Grenada, references to which would form part of the final CHOGM [Commonwealth heads of government meeting] communique to be issued in New Delhi on Tuesday, and added that any attempt to connect the two would be "inaccurate and wrong."

The "retreat" phase of the Commonwealth summit will end later today with the leaders returning from Goa to New Delhi to pick up the threads of their discussions.

Further AFP

BK271128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Panaji, India, Nov 27 (AFP) — Commonwealth heads of government today called on the Soviet Union and the United States to work for the resumption of a "genuine political dialogue," in a document to be known as the Goa Declaration released here.

The two superpowers should "summon up the political vision and a world in which their nations can live in peace," the declaration prepared by the heads of government during their retreat in Goa this weekend. [sentence as received]

The leaders said they believed the Commonwealth, which they said represented, "a quarter of the world's people from every continent and many regions," could play a practical role in promoting a larger measure of global understanding than now exists.

The Commonwealth also gave strong backing to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's current peace intitiative and his plans to travel to Beijing later today for talks on his peace proposals. Mr Trudeau will return to the conference on Tuesday, Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal confirmed.

"We support his efforts to restore active political contact and communication among all the nuclear weapons powers, and are willing to help these and other such efforts in all appropriate ways," the declaration said.

But it did not give full backing to Mr Trudeau's call for a five-power conference of the nuclear powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, observers here noted.

Though Mr Trudeau was pleased with the document, Mr Ramphal said the Commonwealth leaders also expressed particular concern at the vulnerability of smaller states, and announced they had separately agreed on a study of the problem.

"These countries are members of the international community, which must respect their independence and, at the very least, has a moral obligation to provide effectively for their territorial integrity," the document said.

The reference to smaller states particularly followed the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, Mr Ramphal said.

Commonwealth leaders have agreed to a text on Grenada which would be included in the final communique, he added.

Mr Ramphal denied that the accord on Grenada, reached late last night after meetings between Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Caribbean leaders, was a "papering over of the cracks," and added that he was "not disappointed" with the deal.

Earlier, Mr Ramphal had said he hoped the Commonwealth would make a "powerful call for withdrawal" of foreign troops from the Caribbean island.

The Commonwealth heads of government left here for New Delhi shortly after their morning plenary session for the final two days of the conference.

The call for a resumed dialogue between the nuclear powers was welcomed by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, well informed sources said. As the only nuclear power in the Commonwealth, an organisation which includes members from both sides of the developed and nondeveloped divide, Mrs Thatcher has explained at length the position of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the western alliance, the sources said.

Call for U.S.-USSR Dialogue

BK271628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Commonwealth heads of government have called upon the Soviet Union and the United States to work for the resumption of a genuine political dialogue between them for relaxation of tension. At Goa today in a declaration on international security, they urged both the countries to have the political vision of a world where they can live in peace.

They also expressed their concern over the diminishing capacity of international institutions to play an effective role in world affairs. They pledged their renewed support for the principles enshrined in the [UN] Charter and rejected the current negative trends.

The leaders were also alarmed by increasing disregard for the moral and legal principles which should govern conduct of states. They referred to the way the ethics of peaceful settlement of disputes is being eroded and readiness of nations to resort to the illegal use of force.

The meeting being held in India, the leaders once again reaffirmed their belief that nonviolence must be at the heart of all efforts to ensure peace and harmony in the world. They felt that only by such commitments the people of the world will enjoy an environment of true international security. The leaders rededicated themselves to work together for a more peaceful environment.

27 November Activities

OW280101 Delhi Television Service in English 1615 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] This morning's retreat session of the Commonwealth leaders has led to the Goa declaration on international security, which voices concern over the growing confrontation between the world's major military alliances and the continuing buildup of the nuclear arsenal. It voices particular concern over the security of small states and vests the Commonwealth with the moral obligation to provide effectively for their territorial integrity.

Coming as the declaration does in the wake of the breakdown of the Geneva talks between Moscow and Washington, it is seen as an endorsement of the Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's suggestion at the opening of the summit that the Commonwealth should urge the nuclear powers to halt the arms race. The leaders have separately agreed to an urgent study of these issues. In addition, the Commonwealth will help the international community from an appropriate response to the UN secretary general's call for sanctioning collective security in keeping with the UN Charter.

The summit also endorsed Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts to restore political contact among the nuclear weapons powers. The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Mr Ramphal, released the Goa declaration to newsmen at Panaji this afternoon.

[Begin Ramphal recording] At this time of crisis, we believe it to be imperative that the Soviet Union and the United States should summon up the political vision of a world in which their nations can live in peace. Their first objective must be to work for the resumption of a genuine political dialogue between themselves leading to relaxation of tensions. We believe the Commonwealth governments can make a practical contribution in encouraging

them to do so and in promoting a larger measure of international understanding than now exists.

In all these pursuits we emphasize the supreme importance of political will. As Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has so consistently emphasized, the central issue in securing wider progress on disarmament worldwide is the stopping of the nuclear arms race. [end recording]

In reply to a question, he clarified that the declaration has nothing to do with events in Grenada. Agreement on Grenada, he said, has been reached and will find mention in the communique to be issued later. The Goa declaration, he said, would heighten awareness about the security interests of small states.

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher said the Goa retreat has been worthwhile as it has had consensus on Grenada and Cyprus. Mrs Thatcher this morning visited a 180-year-old British graveyard at (Mavel Dena Paula) near Panaji. The graveyard was built when the British occupied Goa for 14 years between 1799 and 1813.

Meanwhile, the Commonwealth foreign ministers returned to New Delhi today after a 30-hour visit to Rajashtan where they had a glimpse of the cultural and historic life of the country. Speaking to newsmen onboard the special Indian Airlines flight, the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, said they visited several forts and palaces dotting Jodhpur and Jaipur and witnessed cultural programs. Many Commonwealth leaders described the visit as memorable and said India could be proud of its cultural heritage side by side with industrial development.

The Commonwealth heads of state and government, who resume their executive session here at New Delhi tomorrow, will take up a recommendation on Namibian independence. The recommendation, made by the Commonwealth committee on southern Africa, urges more effective measures against the racist regime of South Africa.

New Delhi Deliberations

BK280922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] The Commonwealth heads of government resumed their deliberations at an executive session in New Delhi this morning. The leaders took up for discussion Namibia and other problems of southern Africa arising out of the activities of the racist Pretoria regime.

President Nyerere of Tanzania initiated the discussion. The prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, in her inaugural address last Wednesday had expressed the hope that the New Delhi summit would be decisive in laying the basis for Namibia's independence.

Another major topic before the meeting is the global economic crisis, which will be taken up in the afternoon.

Canadian Prime Minister's 'Dash' to PRC Noted

BK270856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The Canadian prime minister, Mr Trudeau, is making a 1-day air dash to Beijing today to seek China's support for his peace initiative to convene a conference of the nuclear powers. He will meet the Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, tomorrow.

Summit Participants Speak to Newsmen in New Delhi

Guyana, Dominica Leaders

OW261727 Delhi Television Service in English 1545 GMT 25 Nov 83

[From "Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, New Delhi" program; excerpts of press conferences held on 25 November in New Delhi by Guyana Executive President Forbes Burnham and Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles—recorded]

[Text] Question why was the United States wrong in the invasion of Grenada?

[Burnham] Because it is not justified by the Charter of the United Nations nor international law, according to the best authorities. And the one possible exception where a country is allowed to go into another country did not obtain in this case, that is, to rescue its citizens. Because just shortly before, a spokesman from the White House said that the lives and safety of the American citizens at that medical school in Grenada were not threatened.

[Question] If you don't get a really tough condemnation of Grenada after the weekend's discussions, does that mean for you, in light of what you've said, that the Commonwealth really is finished as an organization for you?

[Burnham] No, I wouldn't say so. The Commonwealth has other uses and serves other purposes.

[Cut to Charles press conference in progress] [Charles] The Organization of East Caribbean States, which many of you have never heard of but which, in fact, does exist and, in fact, there is a treaty and in that treaty there is a section 8 which asks for joint security between the countries. Grenada is a signatory to this treaty, and that treaty was drawn up in 1981, which shows that the accusations that the steps we took in October, we took recently, were not, in fact, taken to change the ideology of the country, because at the time the ideology was well set when we, in fact, joined forces with Grenada.

Mauritius Prime Minister

OW261741 Delhi Television Service in English 1545 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Delhi television interview with Mauritius Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth in New Delhi, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, as an island country in the Indian Ocean, Mauritius is as vulnerable as Grenada to outside intervention. Seeing the increasing military buildup in the Indian Ocean, how do you think the Commonwealth countries, or small countries like Mauritius, can protect their interests?

[Jugnauth] Well, we have unreservedly condemned the foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Grenada, and that holds good -- it's a matter of principle -- for any other country. We are small countries, we don't have an army, we don't have arms to protect ourselves. We depend on the good sense of superpowers, of greater powers, people who can invade us. It is true that there is an escalation of militarization in the Indian Ocean, but, as you know, this militarization problem is a threat not only to the countries of the Indian Ocean, but to all the world. But I don't personally believe that because there is militarization of the Indian Ocean that there should be particular fear on our side of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of our country. But, in any case, we have had a precedent; it should be condemned by all democratic and peace-loving countries, and I hope that what has happened will not recur anywhere else.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, do you think an organization of countries that are in and around the Indian Ocean could help to protect the interests and also to help to lessen the militarization of that zone, and particularly since many of these countries are Commonwealth countries?

[Jugnauth] Well, I don't believe personally in too many organizations, because finally it becomes academic, it doesn't function, there is not in fact positive result. We have already many organizations -- OAU, we have United Nations, we have nonaligned. What I think is what we believe in, as a matter of fact, is to have a regional organization of the small states to cooperate on economic basis, cultural and otherwise. But I don't think by forming an organization we can repel the world threat that militarization has brought about in the Indian Ocean.

[Question] Would that regional organization be one of island states in Indian Ocean?

[Jugnauth] It is one of island states.

[Question] Does it already exist?

[Jugnauth] We have started, yes, we have started -- Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, there are some other islands we have invited and we hope that they will join soon.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, at one time, Mauritius had demanded that Diego Garcia be returned to Mauritius since it was leased to Britain. What are the legal or other hurdles in the way of the fulfillment of this demand?

[Jugnauth] Well, we have always maintained that Diego Garcia forms part of the Mauritian territory, and we have also maintained that we have our sovereignty on that part of our territory. But, as everybody knows, this part of our territory was excised before independence was given to Mauritius, and the British Government discussed this matter with the then prime minister who was not, in fact, prime minister of an independent country; we were still under colonial rule. And, I always call it that the concessions made by the then prime minister were under duress. And in fact what was done was contrary to all norms of civilized nations, more particularly in the light of the resolutions that were adopted by the United Nations that no colonial power should try to dismantle or cut away part of its territory before independence was given to any particular country. Therefore, that is why we maintain that it was wrongly taken away from us. We will go on raising the matter everywhere, in all forums, on every given opportunity and we hope that the time will come when we will be able to succeed and Diego Garcia will be returned to Mauritius.

[Question] Coming to the economic front, if Commonwealth countries decided, given the political will, to help Mauritius, do you think it could break away its trade links from South Africa?

[Jugnauth] Well, it all depends what kind of help, because our trade link with South Africa, you know, it's not created yesterday, it has been there for years and we are importing so many things from South Africa. It will depend what alternative markets we can have. There is also the question of freight, there is a question of price of the goods we import. Well, all these will have to be considered, but our aim is gradually to break away from South Africa, but this is a long-term policy; it won't be realized within a couple of years or during the next 5 years. I'm afraid that it won't be realistic. Therefore, if the Commonwealth countries can help in that we'll appreciate it and we will be very eager to have that help.

President Kiprianou

BK280937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] President Kiprianou of Cyprus has said he is quite satisfied with the outcome of the Commonwealth summit consultations on the Cyprus question. He told newsmen in New Delhi today that the discussions revealed a sincere interest on the part of Commonwealth leaders to do their best. He said the action group set up by the conference will assist the UN in implementing the recent Security Council resolution asking for a reversal of the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots.

Mr Kiprianou asserted that the unity of Cyprus is essential for its freedom and survival.

In reply to a question, he said he would not negotiate with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Denktas, as it could amount to recognition of his illegal action.

The Greek president, Mr Karamanlis, has invited President Kiprianou to Athens on Wednesday for consultations on the Cyprus issue. An official spokesman said in Athens that Mr Karamanlis contacted Mr Kiprianou in New Delhi.

Shooting Reported at Amritsar's Golden Temple
BK271601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] According to agency reports, at least two persons received bullet injuries from stray shots fired inside the Golden Temple complex, Amritsar, this afternoon. They were sitting in the compound of Gurdwara Majji Sahib. They were given first aid in the complex itself. The injured could not say from where exactly the shots were fired.

Tarapur Atomic Powerplant Unit Shut Down
BK271025 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The number one unit of the Tarapur atomic powerplant has been shut down because of a leakage in the condenser. According to Gujarat electricity power sources, the unit is expected to be recommissioned in the 1st week of next month. Gujarat and Maharashtra will get a reduced share of power for the time being. However, no power cut has been posed on industries in Gujarat.

Yaqub Khan Returns From UN Talks on Afghanistan

BK270535 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has said the overwhelming reendorsement by the international community of the Pakistan resolution on Afghanistan in the UN General Assembly has vindicated the heroic sacrifices of the Afghan people whose just and noble cause forms the basis of Pakistan's position on the issue. He said this in a statement on return to Islamabad this evening after representing Pakistan in the debate on Afghanistan in the General Assembly. He said the commitment by the United Nations to resolutely oppose foreign military intervention in Afghanistan has received even greater support than last year. This effectively belied the view expressed in certain quarters that the international community was losing interest in Afghanistan. The foreign minister said he was convinced that Pakistan's consistent and dedicated commitment to upholding the principles enshrined in the UN Charter was an important factor in achieving an overwhelming endorsement of the resolution.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said he also held formal meetings and informal exchanges of views with the UN secretary general and his personal representative on Afghanistan. He reaffirmed during these meetings Pakistan's commitment to a peaceful political settlement of the issue in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Replying to a question that while the majority of the Nonaligned Movement voted for the resolution, the current chairman of the movement, India, abstained from the voting, he said India has taken a negative position on Afghanistan. By doing so, he said, India had been less than principled in its stand, both as the current chairman of the movement and also in relation to the merits of the issue.

In reply to another question, he said the dates of the next round of indirect talks on Afghanistan have not yet been fixed, but it is hoped that it will be possible to make further progress before long. He described his discussions as very useful and frank and said Pakistan will know in the next week or 10 days what the possibilities of the fourth meetings are. About the shuttle diplomacy by Mr Cordovez, the foreign minister said no date has been fixed yet. He, however, said they will know it as soon as the date is finalized.

Karachi Reports Police Teargas Crowd in Hyderabad

BK251740 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] A press note issued by the district magistrate, Hyderabad, today says the administration was informed yesterday that a person, Sadiq Shah, a resident of Shahbaz colony in Tando Allahyar, has died in the Talluka hospital. The district magistrate and senior superintendent of police, Hyderabad, reached Tando Allahyar where a mob had gathered in front of the police station. The crowd was assured that a case has been registered and the police officials named in the first information report will remain suspended till the completion of the investigation. However, the crowd refused to disperse. The police had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd.

While dispersing, the crowd put a private vehicle on fire and tried to block the road which was cleared by the law enforcing agencies. The body of the deceased was handed over the his parents after post mortem. The burial took place peacefully this morning. The press note says a judicial inquiry is being conducted.

JANG Urges Political Solution to Domestic Problems

GF280817 Lahore JANG in Urdu 12 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Statement by the Interior Minister on the Domestic Situation"]

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon, speaking at the current session of the National Advisory Council, gave a detailed account of the domestic situation and supplied certain statistics regarding the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) agitation. Mr Haroon said that during the agitation a total of 61 persons were killed out of which 20 were members of the security agencies. (According to a local paper 12 were security members.) Mr Haroon said that 200 persons had received injuries, out of which 50 were members of law enforcement agencies. During the agitation 4,691 persons were detained and 2,121 of them have been since released, while 2,570 persons are still being held in detention. With regard to the arrested persons, the Sind governor has announced that those who are not involved in major crimes and are willing to tender a written apology could be released. The interior minister declared as totally false MRD and People's Party figures regarding the number of arrested persons. He denied the allegation that school buildings had been converted into temporary jails because there was not enough room in prisons.

The figures given by the interior minister show that out of the persons killed and injured one-third and one-fourth respectively were security personnel. Security personnel are usually trained and bear arms, while members of the public joining protest meetings and processions are untrained and unarmed citizens. If the MRD agitation had been peaceful, as claimed, the number of casualties among the security personnel should have been much lower. The matter viewed together with several sabotage incidents proves that there were also some very active elements within the MRD who neither wanted restoration of democracy nor a peaceful transfer of power but had their own ulterior objectives.

Meanwhile, the MRD leaders have neither clearly denied their role in incidents of sabotage and destruction nor have taken steps to oust persons responsible for such acts. The public also seems very puzzled over the frequent tours by MRD leaders outside the country, made immediately before the start of the agitation. Similarly, certain statements by the Indian prime minister and foreign minister issued soon after the start of agitation and in total disregard to diplomatic norms, also puzzled the public. Again the grateful attitude of the MRD leaders in connection with Indian statements and the attitude of advocacy adopted by Indian leaders over the MRD also create doubts among the

public. In view of all this, it would not be wrong to say that the public, despite being desirous for the restoration of the 1973 constitution and an end to martial law, has avoided joining the MRD agitation.

Now, it is about time that the government end the present suspense and act in the light of declaration made on 12 August 1983. It should announce a clear schedule of steps leading to the development of democratic forces and thereby curb the subversive tendencies that have been observed. While administrative action may temporarily dampen the signs of dissatisfaction, it cannot remove the real causes for creating such conditions. After all, political issues need political solutions.

MASHRIQ Warns Against Indian War Preparations

GF271415 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 16 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Indian War Preparations — Against Whom?"]

[Text] Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada, the federal minister for law and parliamentary affairs, in opposing an adjourment motion tabled in the Consultative Assembly, declared that Mrs Indira Gandhi is concerned that a neighboring country (that is, Pakistan) is looking for an opportunity to invade India. He expressed his surprise that fears were being entertained by a country which owns the fourth largest army in the world, is the biggest military power in South Asia, is engaged in an arms race, and has purchased $15 billion worth of the most modern arms during the last few years. The minister of law said that the Government of Pakistan considers such statements regrettable. Such statements destroy the atmosphere of mutual good will and negate the efforts made during the recent years to improve relations between the two countries and to promote trust and understanding.

This is not the first time that Mrs Indira Gandhi has expressed her warlike intentions; in fact, this is her favorite theme. More often than not she indulges in statements which stand in the way of efforts to normalize relations between the two countries. Just as Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada has said, these statements are an indication of suspicious intentions of India toward South Asia. This time also, Indira Gandhi has expressed her fears of Pakistan attacking India, (although without naming it) after she had created a particular kind of atmosphere. She has been issuing statements for a long time which are tantamount to open interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan. The only thing that Pakistan could do against such statements of the Indian prime minister and other Indian leaders was to protest, and when Pakistan did so and raised its voice of protest, the Indian prime minister, as is her habit, again raised the specter of attack.

The question now arises as to whether Mrs Indira Gandhi is really feeling the threat of an attack or is she crying wolf as in the old story of the shepherd and the wolf? No sane person in the world who has even the slightest idea of the geographical and political situation of Pakistan and India or of the military balance between the two, could take the honorable lady's fears as genuine. If the military strengthsof the two countries are taken into consideratioa, the statement of the Indian prime minister will look ridiculous. In area, population, resources, armies, and arms stocks, India ranks far higher than Pakistan. India has not only been producing tanks, very modern aircraft, warships, missiles, and other arms for years, it is also harboring the mania of collecting the most modern arms of all types and from anywhere. The Indian defense budget far exceeds the figure of $5,550 million. India has just recently received the very modern MIG-29's, Mirage 200's, Jaguars, and Harrier aricraft, in addition to other war hardware, warships, submarines, and other material from the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and Germany. According to the latest information, India has asked Britain to install the latest electronic system and radar in the Sea King antisubmarine helicopters. In a recent report by the Institute for Strategic Studies, India has large stockpiles of very modern arms, and its land, air, and naval forces are so large that it is listed among the world's largest military powers. Moreover, we should not forget the fact that India has also made an atomic explosion and is sufficiently advanced in the rocketry sector also.

This heavy load of endless military strength is being felt by Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, and in fact by all the South Asian countries. India does not miss any opportunity to interfere in the internal affairs of any of its small neighboring countries. Some time ago India had tried to play the role of an "elder brother" in the Sri Lankan unrest. Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are in a state of helplessness. Pakistan has protested against the interference of Indian leaders in its internal affairs. If this Indian giant, under these circumstances, expresses fear of an attack from any side, it is clear that the Indian prime minister has some other ideas. If Mrs Indira Gandhi by raising the specter of an attack wishes to derive some political gains within her country and wishes to divert the attention of the poverty-stricken masses of India from the unrest in occupied Kashmir, east Punjab, Assam, and other areas, then we regret to say that the Indian prime minister's attitude is very stone-hearted and tyrannical and that she is sacrificing the enefits of regional peace and security at the altar of a very insignificant political necessity.

In any case, this state of affairs is very disconcerting and crucial, not only for Pakistan, but for all the countries of the region. Pakistan, however, is following the path of peace and friendship.

New Air Force Commander Appointed

LD251752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Following the resignation of Colonel Mo'inipur as commander of the Air Force, Air Force Colonel Hushang Seddiq has been appointed as the new commander of the Islamic Republic Air Force after the necessary permission was obtained from the leader and commander in chief.

Following is the text of the letter by the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council and the approval of the commander in chief:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the eminent leader of the revolution and commander in chief, Imam Khomeyni.

While expressing appreciation for the valuable and sincere service rendered by Colonel Mo'inipur as commander of the Air Force, the Supreme Defense Council, promulgating Article 110 of the Constitution, proposes to your eminence the acceptance of his resignation and the appointment of Colonel Hushang Seddiq as commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council

In His exalted name. While expressing appreciation for his efforts and praying for his success in serving Islam and the nation, it is agreed.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 25 November 1983

Following is the text of the president's order: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To Air Force Colonel Hushang Seddiq: As proposed by the Supreme Defense Council, the eminent leader of the revolution and commander in chief has appointed you as commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force.

[Signed] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, 25 November 1983

Free Voice of Iran Report

GF261716 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The commander of the Air Force of the Tehran regime has been changed. The occupied Tehran radio reported the appointment of pilot Colonel Hushang Seddiq as the commander of the regime's Air Force, claiming that the former commander of the Air Force had resigned. The radio, known as the dishonored voice of the so-called Islamic regime, did not give the reason for the so-called resignation of former Air Force Commander Colonel Mo'inpur.

In the meantime, reports received from Tehran show a severe disagreement between members of the Iranian Armed Forces and guards of the regime. It has been said that the Guards Corps is openly interfering in the army's affairs and that clashes between the guards and Armed Forces have heightened, especially since the start of the defeated Val-Fajr IV operation. They increased further following the crash of an Iranian F-14 close to Bandar-e Shahpur last Monday. Pilot Colonel Seddiq was appointed by Khomeyni at the suggestion of 'Ali Khamene'i.

President Issues Message on Mobilization Week

GF271626 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 27, IRNA — The formation of Basij (Mobilisation) forces was aimed at neutralising ploys of the superpowers who intended to stop the Islamic Revolution by imposing a war and economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, said President Khamene'i here today.

The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran said in a message issued today on the occasion of Basij week that the implementation of Imam Khomeyni's decree for establishing a 20 million strong army resulted in the formation of a formidable force from among the masses in a short period of time.

He described the Basij forces as the most committed and popular throughout the globe who consider defence of the world improverished as thier primary goal.

Basij week began Saturday (Nov. 26) and will include ceremonies to mark the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's historic call in 1979 for the formation of a popular army in order to prevent any surprise invasion by the superpowers on Islamic Iran.

Majlis Approves Constitution of New Ministry

LD281203 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Excerpts] We draw your attention to our correspondent's report on today's open Majlis meeting:

The bill on the constitution of the Ministry of Reconstruction Jihad (Vezarat-e Jehad-e Sazandegi) was approved by the Majlis. At this morning's Majlis session, chaired by Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the debate on the articles of the constitution of the Ministry of Reconstruction Jihad was continued in its second-reading, with deputies' suggestions on each article being discussed. Consequently, having approved the last seven articles of the bill, it was eventually passed.

The next meeting of the Majlis will be held at 0800.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Friday Prayers Sermon

LD252209 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Excerpts] In his prayer sermon at Tehran University, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemi Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

[Begin recording] What is new in the world today and is becoming an issue on a global level so that the world aggressors are beginning to feel terror and are thinking of finding a way out and

therefore have begun their plots against the nations is the relative awareness that they are feeling because the people are beginning to get ready to confront the oppression of historical arrogance. And, of course, the root of this movement is situated in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iran, as the focus of these explosions and the center of these movements, is now the subject of intense hatred from global arrogance and today we are enemy number one of global arrogance. Because of this, we can see that they are beginning a new movement and it seems that an international adventure is in the offing.

Well, we should pay greater attention to these problems in Lebanon and then we should come a little nearer home. In this connection, we appreciate the value of the movement begun by our Guards Corps brothers whereby we would have the Jerusalem liberation exercise together with the plan for the mobilization of the people and the linking of this mobilization with the mobilization of the 20-million-strong army and the creation of this movement among our trained and battle-hardened youths. If we were to become prepared today and display this preparedness, organize our fighting forces, link them together, give them the necessary training, and instill in them the necessary awareness and get them ready for a difficult day, then that would be the best preventive measure against a possible onslaught by arrogance.

In view of these references which I have made, it is extremely probable that the international aggressors might resort to an act of adventurism in the Persian Gulf and around us and perpetuate an insane act. We should prepare ourselves for such a day. Nothing is better than our young people participating in this great plan, just as they have already welcomed it and become prepared as today we are witnessing a huge section of them in this holy arena of the Friday prayers. They should be ready for a day when we should retaliate against these acts of aggression and if they do not move against us we should move against them. [chants of "God is great, Khomeyni is leader, Death to the USA, Death to the USSR, and Death to Israel"]

And indeed this is the correct path. The nature of global arrogance's aggression is such that if we were to leave it alone and unmolested, it would not leave us alone and unmolested, but if we were to engage it in something we would have the upper hand since we would be the ones who engaged their attention in something. Instead of their dragging the war to the borders of our country and the Persian Gulf and the Hormuz Strait we should take the war to Israel's borders: Instead of allowing our own Bandar 'Abbas to become the target of their attack, their Tel Aviv should become the target of our attack: this is feasible. It is not a difficult task. It is practical and you have already begun your task.

Now, let us come to them. They have become prepared with all their might to strive toward smashing these acts of vigilance. Today they see that the danger is beginning to threaten them from all directions. In the eastern part of the world, in the Philippines where they imagined the Marcos family, like the Pahlavi family, would rule forever, the people have risen in such a manner that Marcos is on the brink of departing from the scene. If one were to come a bit closer one would see that in those countries close to us the people have begun their movement and are calling for an Islamic republic: in Bangladesh,in Malaysia, and here and there the Indonesian people and in a great many other places the people have begun to think of their salvation. [end recording]

Continuing his sermon, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the presence of Western interventionist forces in Lebanon under the guise of peacekeeping forces and said:

What sane person believes that 24 French aircraft dropped bombs on the homes of the Ba'labakk civilians in order to keep peace. France, which is a semisuperpower, has sunk to this level of disgrace and discredit.

Another example of the neutralization of their conspiracies is when they said that Russian missiles downed an Argentine aircraft carrying some arms to us. The Americans said that it had been flying to Tehran from Israel and the Israelis made contradictory remarks, saying that they had given arms to Iran and then saying that they had not. It is an undeniable sign of the neutralization of such conspiratorial propaganda that if Israel has reached such an intimate stage of friendship with us why has it forgotten all the communists, the Palestinians, even Syria and its other enemies and drops bombs on our boys instead? It is a matter of shame for the Arabs and even for us that, except for several countries, other Arab countries — including Egypt, which used to be a bulwark of confrontation against arrogance and Zionism — are pleased about this matter. Even if only to keep up the appearances they should have condemned this action. This expression of delight was a matter of shame for the Muslim people under these rulers and another disgrace for the lackeys of imperialism.

Referring to the disgraceful escape of French pilots from the limited antiaircraft fire of the people of Lebanon and the contradictory remarks uttered by the Socialist-Zionist French Government, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran said:

Mitterrand and his war minister, who said many times that they would not tolerate Iraq's defeat, have recently changed their position and have declared that the flow of French arms to Iraq is due to the fact that the relevant contracts were signed previously. Is it possible to put strategic arms at the disposal of a belligerent and then to declare neutrality? This is an excuse to plunder the rich Arab countries; otherwise a contract signed in peacetime would not be honored in time of war.

Continuing this sermon, the provisional Friday imam of Tehran said: Another ugly event taking place in Lebanon is that of differences among the Palestinians, as a result of which unfortuntately so far so many Palestinian people and combatants have perished. If those who were killed in the course of the recent clash had fought against Israel and had been killed, Zionism would have been pushed back at least one step. For this reason a delegation from the president and the Foreign Ministry was dispatched there to investigate the issue closely; to see why the people of Tripoli, that large Islamic city of Lebanon, and the Palestinians, have been afflicted with this tragedy and also in order that the problem itself could be solved and that, God willing, the people of Palestine could place themselves against

Israel, not alongside it, and so that the guns that are supposed to fire shells at Tel Aviv do not fire on Tripoli. With this delegation's good will and with the Islamic Republic's support we hope that, God willing, we can solve this problem.

Tudeh Party Trials Set for 6 December

LD271035 Tehran IRNA in English 0916 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 27 IRNA — The trial of members of the underground organisation of the defunct Tudeh Party will start on December 6th, 1983 at the Revolutionary Court of the Armed Forces, it was announced by the Prosecutor Office Sunday.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

Communique No 1,554

LD251741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,554 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With condolences on Husayn's Arba'in [40 days after Husayn's martyrdom] and in honor of the anniversary of the decree on forming the mobilization of the oppressed, a summary of battle operations for the last 24 hours hereby is announced.

Exchanges of fire and limited clashes continued yesterday in the Val-Fajr IV operational sector, and the Islamic combatants pounded the enemy's positions and supply routes. By continuous observation and by dispatching patrol groups, the Islamic combatants monitored and controlled enemy movements. Heavy artillery fire continued on the border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam, and our forces' fire on positions and fortifications of the Saddamist forces destroyed 2 trucks and 4 trenches of the Iraqi infantry troops and killed or wounded at least 20.

Sporadic exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued yesterday on the southern fronts and were more intense in the Sharhani sector. Our combatants on all the southern fronts, while maintaining their domination and superiority, held the initiative and by opening timely fire on positions and personnel of the Iraqi forces inflicted losses and casualties on them.

In the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational theater yesterday,our forces' fire destroyed eight trenches and observation posts of the Saddamists on the other side of the Arvand Rud, and a number of the aggressors were killed.

The city of Abadan was hit by the enemy's long-range artillery fire on several occasions yesterday; three residential units were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,555

LD261720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,555 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the battlefronts of the imposed war is brought to the attention of the dear compatriots. During the past 24 hours, sporadic exchanges of artillery and other heavy weapons fire between our mighty combatants and the Iraqi Ba'thist aggressive mercenaries continued along the operational fronts from Piranshahr to Marivan. Our forces continued to consolidate their defensive positions and opened accurate artillery fire on enemy defensive positions and logistic centers. Losses and casualties were inflicted on the enemy and several of their troops were killed. Enemy losses on the Piranshahr front included the destruction of some of their positions and one of their trucks.

The defenders of the borders of our Islamic homeland on the border fronts of Bakhtaran and Ilam maintained their own defensive positions and the regions under their protection. They returned the fire of the Saddamist forces and by pounding enemy positions, fortifications, and communication lines, halted the movements of the Iraqi forces and their engineering activities and silenced enemy fire. The Saddamist mercenaries on these fronts suffered the following losses: destruction of one tank and one ammunition depot; a motor vehicle parking lot was set on fire which resulted in the destruction of four vehicles.

During excahnges of fire on the western fronts, the exchanges were more intense in the Meymak and Sumar sectors.

During exchanges of fire on the southern fronts, the combatants of Islam carried out defensive operations and by dispatching patrol groups and by opening artillery and other heavy weapons fire, halted enemy movements and inflicted losses and casualities on the Iraqi forces. By silencing the fire of the Saddamist forces, the combatants of Islam destroyed some enemy positions and trenches and killed or wounded a number of their troops. An ammunition depot and several trenches and observation posts of the Iraqi forces were set ablaze on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts.

The city of Abadan came under enemy long-range artillery fire yesterday, which damaged part of a hospital and several houses.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 1,556

LD271724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,556 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, exchanges of fire continued on the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts, being most intense

in the Qasr-e Shirin and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab regions, where two tanks, an ammunition dump, an antiaircraft gun,and two excavation vehicles of the emeny were destroyed.

In the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht sectors, enemy vehicle and infantry movements were halted thanks to our forces' fire; two trucks carrying Iraqi personnel were destroyed.

On the southern fronts, our forces' artillery fire neutralized enemy penetration activities as well as enemy engineering and infantry activities. Exchanges of fire were most intense in the region south of Kushk. On the southern fronts, an ammunition dump, 10 trenches and foxholes, and two observation posts of the enemy were destroyed.

Also yesterday, enemy long-range fire damaged four houses in abadan.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic in Iran